

TUBAC, THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1859.

**TO ADVERTISERS.**—Persons desiring to advertise in this paper, are requested to send in their favors without delay, addressed to THE ARIZONIAN, Tubac, Arizona.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS** must in all cases be accompanied with the cash. No subscriber's name will be entered upon our books until advance payment has been made.

## Road to Port Lobos.

Mr. Zepeta, an enterprising merchant of Altar, Sonora, has lately opened a wagon road from Altar to Port Lobos, on the Gulf, and erected a warehouse there. He is now occupied in connecting Altar by wagon road with the settled portion of Arizona. Should the Mexican government permit the opening of this port, and allow free transit through the country, Lobos will become the seaport of Arizona, being distant from Tubac and Tucson about 200 miles. We have no doubt but the port would be opened and free transit guaranteed, were proper steps taken by our government. The greater portion of the new road to Port Lobos is over a level country, with good pasturage.

The great advantages which this movement will confer upon this portion of Arizona are apparent. Freight can be brought from Lobos for 5 cents per pound, in all, 6 cents from San Francisco; a very essential difference between that rate and the 15 or 18 cents now paid via the plains and Fort Yuma. Besides the saving on freight the time saved is another important consideration, for instead of waiting months to procure goods and machinery overland from the eastern States, they could be brought from California in 30 days and sold 15 or 20 per cent. lower than the present rates. In every respect this enterprise so well commenced by our friends in Sonora deserves the hearty co-operation of our people, as it will afford them cheap provisions and cheap goods.

This is a movement, also, which should interest the United States Government, especially the military Department, which is just now trying to economize in the item of transportation. Troops and military stores could be thrown into Arizona at about one-half the expense now liable to be incurred. Our new minister to Mexico ought to be instructed to demand or negotiate the right of transit across Sonora, or what would be more politic for our government, to purchase the upper portion of the State, so as to give us a port on the Gulf, without which this vast mineral region never can be properly developed.

## A Military Depot.

In case a campaign is undertaken against the Apaches, it becomes necessary to have some point for a military depot, where the troops can be concentrated and supplies prepared and sent out, animals recuperated, forage collected, etc., etc. The situation of such a point demands considerable deliberation. Many of the old settlers hereabouts recommend Santa Lucia, a place on the Gila, above the mouth of the San Pedro—a locality which has the advantage of being in the Indian country, at all events.—Others commend the mouth of Arivypa canon, or that vicinity, and others, again, declare that Fort Buchanan, moved half a mile back from its present location, would be as good a point as could be found. It might indeed answer for the permanent depot, and its buildings, etc., would be extremely convenient, but an advanced temporary depot would be essential, and for this we imagine a spot near Arivypa canon, or Santa Lucia, would be preferable. It may be necessary to have a depot near the Sonora line, if so, Fort Buchanan would undoubtedly answer a good purpose, although its present location is bad. Back, six hundred or a thousand yards, a fine post can be built on level ground, with water as convenient as it is now. It is pretty certain that there will be no attempt to settle the valley of the San Pedro until a military post of two or three companies is established there, say at the old Tres Alamos rancho,

or below, a few miles from the river's mouth. The experiment could then be tried whether or not the valley was worth anything for agricultural purposes. It is a favorite resort and highway for the Apaches, especially Arivypa canon, and a post there would do much to check their inroads upon this region and Sonora. We presume all these matters will be brought to the attention of Col. Bonneville, and by him laid before the War Department. And we trust he will not fail to represent in strong terms the injustice and bad policy of our government in making treaties with the Apaches, to protect Americans, while they are allowed to ravage Sonora.

## The feeling in Sonora.

Being authorized by the late meeting of citizens at Tubac, to communicate with the Mexican authorities and influential persons near the boundary line in Sonora, we have the honor to state that this has been done, and answers have been received from various parts, and from prominent citizens, expressive of the highest satisfaction at the steps taken by the citizens on this side of the line in regard to the Sonoita Valley outrage.

In reference to the prevention of horse-stealing and other crimes, a hearty co-operation is promised by the authorities, and the hope is expressed that our citizens will assist in bringing to justice all persons connected with such acts.

The intelligent portion of the Sonoranians seem to have looked upon the Sonoita affair in its proper light, at once, notwithstanding the exaggerated reports that reached them. The publication of the sentiments of the American citizens on this side of the line was universally read to the public on their arrival at most places, and greatly contributed to allay the excitement, and added much to the comfort of American citizens in Sonora.

Some of the letters received were from Don Jose M. Redondo, Prefect of Altar; Jose Morana, Altar; Miguel Zepeta, and Joaquin Pompa, also of Altar; Jesus Yslas, Commissioner of the colony at Saric; Jose Elias, of San Ignacio, and others. These letters are open to the inspection of those interested.

Respectfully,  
HERMAN EHRENBORG,  
For the Committee.

## The War in Europe.

Before this date the long-looked for war in Europe has probably commenced. We give the latest intelligence received:

An alliance offensive and defensive, has been formed between France and Russia. This intelligence caused great excitement in England. The whole militia force was to be organized at once, and the home squadron strengthened.

Austria had refused the intervention of England, and was concentrating her troops.

The advanced corps of the French army were marching toward the Austrian frontier.—As the different regiments left Paris they were loudly cheered by the people.

Russia offers an army of 38,000 men to assist France.

The Austrian advanced force of 80,000 men had started toward the frontier of France.

Turkey, in anticipation of being involved, was preparing 100,000 soldiers for the field.

All over Southern Europe the fires of revolution were kindling, and outbreaks are apprehended in Hungary and Italy. The Pope was preparing an army of 17,000 men.

Pelissier is in command of the French army of observation.

## From Mexico.

The American Minister writes to Washington, from Vera Cruz, encouraging accounts of the condition and prospects of the Liberal government, and expresses a belief in its success, notwithstanding the efforts of the British and French ministers to throw obstacles in the way.

The American Government is to have conceded by Mexico the right of free transit across the State of Sonora. This arrangement has been agreed to by the Liberal party.

The assault of the city of Mexico was daily expected when the steamer left Vera Cruz.

Several English war steamers were at Vera Cruz; also, a small French fleet.

For the Arizonian.

## The Apache Treaty.

MR. EDITOR: It is generally supposed that treaties of peace confer benefits on those who make them, whereas it is frequently the case that quite the contrary effect is produced, if we sift the matter to the bottom, and look at the final results. We consider that it is thus with the late Pinal Apache treaty—the immediate results are undoubtedly the cessation of hostilities, and the security with which stock farmers can graze and raise their stocks, at least for the present. If farmers are thus benefitted by this treaty, we cannot help but to rejoice, but if we investigate the matter closer, we will find that in the end even this, the agricultural interest of the country, will be loser by it. As every one knows, the farming population of Arizona can never be very great, owing to the extremely limited portions of country that can be cultivated, and the great scarcity of water which is used for irrigation, as without this nothing grows. If Arizona is poor in good and available land, it is all the richer in mineral wealth, and the time is not far distant when capital, science and industry in mining will open the hidden resources now lying dormant in those bleak, rugged mountains that traverse Arizona in all directions, rising like islands from the surrounding thirsty plains and valleys. That which strikes terror into the emigrant who looks for a good location to erect a farm and a pleasant home, is the delight of those that look for fortunes in the bowels of the earth, the miners. The very barrenness of the country facilitates the miner's perations, at least in the beginning, when prospecting for mineral deposits, as the cropping out of veins are not hidden by heavy soils or thick vegetation. There is mineral wealth enough in Arizona which, if properly developed, will make this territory one of the most productive in the Union; and many of its inhabitants the most wealthy. Let a few do well, and the country will at once swarm with mining companies, some of which will succeed, and others will fail, but all will spend money in the territory, and assist in building up a new and undoubtedly prosperous State. It is then, and not until then, that the whole of Arizona, and especially the farmer, will grow in prosperity. The few lands fit for cultivation will only be used for the raising of vegetables, as these must be had, and cannot be brought from a distance, and these better spots will in the end rise high in value. For staple articles, as flour and corn, we shall ever have to rely on Sonora, and in course of time we can on California, when communication is better and transportation cheaper. If we are correct in our views, it shows that the grand interest of the country being mining, this should be fostered by all means, and in doing so all the subordinate ones will rise to a permanent prosperity. To bring mining to a successful issue, is however, no easy matter anywhere, and much less in Arizona, isolated as we are by great deserts and distances from the rest of civilization. Miners, machinery, goods and provisions, all have to come from a distance, at ruinous costs for freight. Only heavy capital can succeed for large companies, accompanied by economical and judicious management. Scientific and practical men, well acquainted with the manipulation and metallurgical treatment of ores, are indispensable. To be eminently successful, we ought to bring in play all the discoveries of past ages, and the science of the present. This cannot be learned in a day nor in a year—it is a profession that is ever progressing. All ores and veins require a different treatment: the practical smelter who works in one locality may find himself nonplused a mile farther, or even in the same vein a month hence. We may work and worry with little adobe furnaces, or one-mule arrastras, like many so called miners in northern Sonora, but to carry on mining so as to realize our expectations, we need the aid of science, and those that despise it, or pretend to do so, will all find this to be true to their cost. Who but an ignorant man would spend a life time in experimenting with perhaps very limited means, where the world at large has worked for ages in a branch of industry of which he has no knowledge?

But to return to the Apache treaty. If we have such great obstacles to clear away to make mining profitable in Arizona, how much more careful should we be to create some of our own; as for instance the late Sonoita affair, which stopped nearly all operations by the precipitate flight of the Mexican workmen from the principal mines and farms. Although the citizens of this territory have taken immediate and proper steps in the matter, confidence in future peace has not yet been sufficiently restored to cause the Sonoranian miners to return, notwithstanding the proclamation issued by the Mexican authorities along the lines that these outrages were only the work of a few lawless men who had nothing to lose, and who cared little for the progress of the territory or the honor of the good old American name and their country. If

this outrage has stopped the wheel of progress for a while, the late Apache treaty carries in its train a set of consequences which are far more lasting and injurious to the general welfare.

The treaty stipulates that the Apaches shall not steal on this side of the line, but it allows them to roam over the country, spy out our resources, and go into Sonora to kill and rob from our neighbors with whom we are at peace, and with whom it is for us a necessity to remain on good terms, no matter what our preoccupations may be. If we hate the Mexicans, or if we want to take their country, we want no blood-thirsty savages to do the work for us, or to injure them. The United States is strong enough to fight her own battles. No words need be lost on the morality of the question, and it is only a weak neighbor like Mexico that would suffer such outrages as these savage incursions from a friendly territory, where they are not permitted to follow and chastise them, or exterminate them, as a last resource of peace. Suppose the reverse to be the case, what would we do?

The consequence of this treaty must be the creation of bitter feelings all along the frontier State of Sonora. It must foster thieving in our country, unpunished by the authorities in Sonora, because we do not punish the Indian assassin and robber for his crimes in Sonora, and by his crossing the line, virtually protect and harbor him. In justice to those in authority in Sonora, we must state that formerly when horses were stolen on our side of the line, they generally assisted in restoring them to their proper owners, notwithstanding there being no treaty of extradition, or that they could calculate on similar favors on our side of the line. If many of the lower class of Mexicans will steal, there are many, and the most I should think along the line, that desire peace, if not for any thing else, for their own interest and tranquility. There are others that desire friendly relations for justice' sake alone. These bitter feelings on one side cannot fail to produce or augment them on the other, and a very unhappy state of affairs must be the consequence to both American and Mexican, and cause if not a complete a partial paralyzation of mining and farming in the country. No quiet, industrious Mexican will venture himself and family in our midst under the circumstances, to live for work; and if any hands at all come up, they will be the outcasts, the lazy, the desperadoes, in fact the worse than good for nothing. How can mining prosper under the circumstances, and how the whole country? And who is it that really is benefitted by this treaty, that is liable any day to be broken by the Indians whenever they have gathered information enough of the whereabouts of our stock, and whenever we have increased this by hard work to enough to induce them to be at war with us, when ranches will be devastated, and years of hard labor be swept away in one single night? By this treaty there is no one benefitted but the cruel, cowardly, thieving Indian who, if it suits his purpose, will as soon cut our throats as that of the Mexicans. It is to the interest of the country, if not due to Sonora and humanity, that these savages are confined to reserves beyond the limits of settlements, say north of the Gila. They must be stopped from stealing the industrious man's work, and from killing him, because they themselves abhor work. Let the government establish a line of posts in their own country—keep out scouting parties to pick up those from outside the reserves, punish them, and we will soon see better times. Confidence will be restored, a better feeling on both sides of the line, and hands will be plenty, the mines will pour forth their streams of silver bars, money will become abundant, and every one join in the general prosperity and happiness. Those who consider this country only as a temporary stopping place, will be able to leave it satisfied before their hair turns gray. But if general unsociability, and murder and depredations are permitted to check the progress of the only grand resource of Arizona, the mining, then let us not be astonished if we dry up, awaiting better times, that may only appear in another generation.

I say therefore that these Apache treaties are insufficient and injurious to our best interests in the end. Let them be amended, if for nothing else, out of selfishness.

Before closing, I would yet say in regard to Mexican peons, merely that by paying them Mexican wages, say 37 cents per day, we should not expect American labor; their conduct at times, and often, is very annoying, enough to make a saint swear, I am free to acknowledge, but I have always found that swearing even here, if not useless, only makes things worse.

H. E.

**FINE PORTRAIT**—Captain A. T. Lee, commanding officer at Fort Quitman, kindly sends us a beautifully executed portrait of "Yellow Wolf," late a great chief of the Comanches; he was killed some time ago, in Texas. Capt. Lee is well known for his contributions to the poetical literature of our country, while with the pencil he has few equals in the United States army.